

not used

PLF LOC # 466

Translated by
Defense Language Branch

SUPPLEMENTARY PEACE TREATY TO TREATY OF TIENSIN

(THE Peking Treaty)

Signed at Peking, on 25, Oct., 1860.

Ratifications exchanged at the same place
on the same date.

His Majesty the Emperor of France and His Majesty the Emperor of China, desirous of settling the disputes that have arisen between their respective Empires, and at the same time of resuscitating and furthermore guaranteeing for ever the peaceful and amicable relations between them which have been interrupted by regrettable incidents, have appointed their plenipotentiaries as follows:

(Names of the plenipotentiaries, both ^{of} countries ~~and~~ omitted)

ARTICLE VII

The city and the port of Tientsin, Chili province, China, shall be opened for foreign trade on and after the day of the present Treaty on the same terms with those of the other cities and ports in the Empire of China which have already been opened for the same purpose. The present Treaty will not require exchange of ratifications for the entry into effect of the obligations of the two signatory Powers, and shall have the same effect and value as it would have if it were inserted in the Tientsin Treaty.

OFF DOC # 466

The French forces now occupying Tientsin shall, after the payment of the amount of 500,000 taol as provided for in Art.4 of the present Treaty, withdraw from the city and shall be stationed at Tu-ku and along the northern coast of Shantung Province, and shall further withdraw from the above places under the same conditions as in the case of withdrawal from other occupied areas on the coast of the Empire of China. The Supreme Commander of the French forces, however, shall be entitled, ~~to station all his~~ forces at Tientsin during winter in case he deems it proper to do so, and he will not be required, unless he deems it proper to depart, to withdraw them from the place until the Government of China completes the payment of the total amount of the due reparations.

Four copies of the present Treaty have been prepared at Peking on this twenty-fifth day of October, 1860, and the plenipotentiaries of the two signatory powers have affixed thereto their signature and seal.

REF DOC # 466

C E R T I F I C A T E

Statement of Source and Authenticity

I, HAYASHI, Kaoru, Chief of the Archives section, Japanese Foreign Office, hereby certify that the document hereto attached in Japanese consisting of 2 pages and entitled "Additional Convention of peace to Tientsin Treaty, October 25, 1860. (Peking Convention)" is an exact and true copy of an official translation of the Japanese Foreign Office.

Certified at Tokyo,

on this 10 th day of January, 1947

K. Hayashi

Signature of official

Witness: Nagaharu Odo

TRANSLATION CERTIFICATE

I, William E. Clarke, of the Defense Language Branch, hereby certify that the foregoing translation described in the above certificate is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a correct translation and is as near as possible to the meaning of the original document.

/s/ William E. Clarke

PURL: <http://www.legal-tools.org/doc/37ff89/>

Tokyo, Japan
Date 13 February 1947

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DEF LOC 466

一、天津條約追加和條約（北京條約）

（千八百六十年十月二十五日北京ニ於テ關印）

（同年同月同日同最ニ於テ批准書交換）

「フランス」皇帝陛下及清國皇帝陛下ハ爾等兩國ニ對レル紛議ヲ
終結シ且爾等兩國ニ存在シ居リタルモ違背ナル事件ノ一ニ中絶シタル
平和友好ノ關係ヲ恢復シ且之ヲ永久ニ保障セント欲シ左ノ如ク旨ノ
全權委員ヲ任命セリ

（兩國全權委員氏名省略）

（中略）

第七條 直隸省天津ノ都市及港津ハ既ニ外國貿易ヲ許可セラレタル
清國領内ノ爾他ノ都市及港津ニ於ケルト同一ノ條件ヲ以テ本條約
署名ノ日以後外國貿易ニ對シテ開放セラルベシ本條約ハ批准書ノ

DEF LJC # 463

交換ヲ取セズシテ兩國ノ義務ヲ發生シ且天津條約中ニ加入セラレタルト同一ノ效力及價值ヲ有スベキモノトス

天津ヲ占領セル「フランス」國軍隊ハ本條約第四條ニ定ムル五十萬圓ノ金額支拂後該市ヲ撤退シ太沽及山東ノ北部海岸ニ駐屯シ次デ該地ノ清國領海岸ノ占領地撤退ニ關スルト同一ノ條件ヲ以テ同地ヲ撤退スベシ但シ「フランス」國軍隊ハ高指揮官ハ適當ナリト思料スルトキ冬期間中其ノ全軍隊ヲ天津ニ駐屯セシメ日清協定官ニ於テ出發ヲ適當ナリト思料セザル限り清國政府ガ其ノ負擔スベキ賠償金金額ノ支拂ヲ了スル迄同地ヲ撤退スルコトヲ固セザルモノトス

(中 略)

千八百六十年十月二十五日北京ニ於テ本協和條約四項ヲ作成シ兩國全權之ニ署名調印ス

(兩國全權署名調印)

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DEF. DOC. #478

EXCERPTS FROM ADDRESS OF WINSTON CHURCHILL

(in the House of Commons) September 9, 1941

(Copied from book entitled "Speeches by British Leaders"

Sept. 1, 1939-Nov. 10, 1941) Volume I Gaimusho Pages 116-117

The Germans were, of course, busy betimes in Persia and were using their usual tricks. German tourists, technicians, and diplomatists were busy suborning the people and the Government of Persia with the object of creating a fifth column, which would dominate the Government at Teheran, and not only seize or destroy the oil fields, which are of the highest consequence, but-- a fact to which I attach extreme importance--close the surest and shortest route by which we could reach Russia. We thought it necessary, therefore, to make sure that these machinations did not succeed. Accordingly, we demanded from the Persian Government the immediate expulsion of their Teutonic visitors. When under local duress the Persian Government failed to comply with our request, British and Russian forces entered Persia from the south and from the north in sufficient and, indeed, overwhelming strength.

The Persian Government having made such resistance as they thought fit, sued for peace. We must have the surrender into our hands of all the Germans and Italians who are on the premises; We must have the expulsion of the German and Italian legations, whose diplomatic status we of course respect; and we must have the unquestioned control and maintenance of the through communication from the warm water port of Basra to the Caspian Sea.

- 1 -

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DEF. DOC. 478

It is from this point particularly that American supplies can be carried into the centre of Russia in an ever-widening flow--and British supplies as well--and naturally, every effort will be made, and is being made, to improve the railway communications and expand the volume of supplies which can be transported over the existing British gauge railway, which has happily only recently been completed, and now required only large accessions of rolling stock and locomotives to expand it greatly as a line of supply.

The House will, I have no doubt, approve the somewhat drastic measures we thought it right to take to achieve these important objects, and the further measures we may have to take. The occupation of Persia enables us to join hands with the southern flank of the Russian armies and to bring into action there both military and air forces. It also serves important British objects in presenting a shield which should bar the eastward advance of the German raider. In this the armies of India, whose military quality has become shinningly apparent, will play an increasing part, and in so doing will keep the scourge of war a thousand miles or more from the homes of the peoples of India. One must therefore expect that very considerable deployments of British and Indian forces, and Australian forces probably, or Dominion forces, will gradually manifest themselves in this enormous and desolate or ill-developed region.

ウインストン、チャーチル氏ノ演説抜萃

(昭和十六年九月九日下院ニ於テ)

〔英國指導者演説集―昭和十四年九月一日ヨリ昭和十六年十月十日マデヨリ〕

ドイツ人は早くよりベルシヤに於て活動を開始しいつもの策略を弄してゐたものであります。ドイツの旅行家、技術家、外交官等はベルシヤ官民を教唆して第五列となさんと腐心してをりました。彼等はかくすることにより、テヘランにある政府の牛耳をとり且つ油田を奪取又は破壊するのみならず、勿論これも影響するところ甚大であります。更に重大なことには我々がロシヤに至るための最善且つ最短のルートを経るかと企んでゐたのであります。従つて我々はかゝる策謀が效を奏することを確實に防止することを必要と考へました。そこで我々はベルシヤ政府に對し在留ドイツ人の即時放逐を要求致しました。そして地方的な壓迫によりベルシヤ政府が我が方の要請を履行しなかつたときイギリス軍及びロシヤ軍は夫々南及び北から充分な、否壓倒的な兵力を以てベルシヤに進駐したのであります。

ベルシヤ政府はその適當と考へる程度の抗戰をなした後、和を請ふに

至りました。我々は同國內の全ドイツ人及びイタリア人の我方への引渡
ドイツ及びイタリア公使館の廢止を要求せねばなりません。但しその場
合兩國公使館員の外交上の地位を尊重すべきは勿論であります。更に我
々はバスラの暖水港よりカスピ海に至る直通交通の完全に掌握し維持せ
ねばなりません。

將來益々大量のアメリカ並にイギリスよりの補給がなされ得るために
は特にこのルートによらねばなりません。

従つて當然鐵道施設を改良し現存する英國式軌道の鐵道により輸送され
得る補給量を増大するために目下凡ゆる努力がなされてをり、且つ今後
もなされるであります。この英國式軌道の鐵道は幸にも漸く最近完成し
現在では只補給線として大いに伸展するため大量の貨車及び機關車の
増設を待つのみであります。

以上の如き重要な諸目的達成のために我々がとるべきであると考へた
稍々徹底的な諸施策並に今後更に我々のとることあるべき諸施策に對し
議員諸公が賛同を與へられることを私は信じて疑ひません。ベルシャ進
駐によつて我々はロシヤ軍の南進と手を握り、同國內に於て空陸兩軍を

活動せしめ得るのであります。同時にそれはドイツ侵略軍の東進を阻止することにより、我が國の重要な諸目的の達成に資するのであります。軍隊としての輝かしい優秀さを示したインド軍はこの作戰に於ても益々重要な役割を演じ、それによつて戰火をインド人民の居住地より一千マイル以上も遠方に喰ひ止めるであらうと考へられます。従つて英印兩軍更には悉らく豪洲軍或は自治領軍をも含めての大作戦がこの廣大な不毛未耕の地域に次第に展開されるであります。まさに刮目して待つべきであります。